BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1811. [NUMBER 1005.

IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpeciſied to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Madeira Wine, imported on account of the Hon'ble Company in September laſt, and the remainder of the India Market Madeira imported in October 1809, will continue for ſale in this month by retail for ready money, at the undermentioned prices.

Perſons applying for Wine are requeſted to depute truſty people for the purpoſe of ſeeing the Pipes filled up, and delivered from the Warehouſe, as the Warehouſe-keeper is not reſponſible for any after the purchaſe is made.

No Wine will be delivered before the price be paid in, except in the inſtance of Purchaſes, made by Meſſes of Corps, which will be allowed to receive the Wine, and to pay for the ſame by monthly inſtalments, in Sums not leſs than one fourth of the value of each Pipe.

	India Market imported in Oct. 1809.	London Market imported in Sept. 1810.	India Market imported in Sept. 1810.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1811. December per Pipe at - - —	443	419	402

One moiety of the above Prices to be paid by the purchaſers of Hogſheads.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT KITSON,
Import Warehouſe-keeper.

Bombay, 1ſt December 1811.

શરકારી • જાહીર • ખબર

એવીજે • જે • મદીરા • વખત • આને • શ્રી • મદીરાની • શરાબ • માશા • શપતેબર • મધે • શરકારના • કબાજે • આવીછતે • તથા • ઈડીઆન • મારકીટની • મદીરા • આને • ઈંદુરા નીનના • બાજાર ની • મદીરા • શરાબ • માશા • અકટોબર • શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે • આવી • કતી તે • મધની • રકેલીછતે • શરવે • થોડી • થોડી • કરીને • એ • તારીખથીતે • એ • વરશ • પુકુ • થાએ • તાંકાં • શુધી • રોકડે • નાંણે • નીચે • લખેલી • કીમત • માકક • વેચીશુ ❀

જે • આદમી • ઓ • દાકુ • લેવા • ચાશે • તેકુને • માલમ • કરીએચજે • તેકુએ • પોતી કુ • શા કુ • એતીબારી • આદમી • દાકુનાં • પીપ • ભરેલાંછતે • જોવા • શાકુ • તથા • વખારમાંથી • પી ચ • લેવા • શાકુ • મુકવુ • કાંએજે • વેરોજકીપર • આને • શરકારના • વખારદાર • ખરીદી • કીધા • પછે • કશી • વાતનો • જબાબ • દેશે • નકી ❀

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ઈડીઆનમારકી ટ • આને • ફીકુશ તાંનના • બાજાર ની • માશા • કકટો બર • શને ૧૮૦૯ મધે • આવેલો ❀	વીલાકેતનાં • બા જાર ની • માશા • શપતેબર • શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે • આવેલો ❀	ફીકુશતાંનના • બાજારનો • માશા શપતેબર • શને ૧૮૧૦ મધે • આવેલો ❀
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• ૧ ડીસેમબર • શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી
T. GOODWIN,
In the Office of Country Correſpondence.

Literary Society OF BOMBAY.

A Meeting of the LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY will be held on Monday next the 9th December at 4 o'Clock afternoon, in the apartments lately occupied by Peſtonjee Bomanjee as an Office, oppoſite to the Theatre.

THE SHIP

Bombay Merchant,

ADVERTISED FOR PUBLIC SALE

•THIS - DAY,

(If not previouſly diſpoſed of by private Contract,)

HAS BEEN SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Bombay, 7th December 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

This day, SATURDAY the 7th Inſt.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE THEATRE,

ON THE BOMBAY GREEN,

THE elegant & uſeful Houſehold Furniture, Plate, Plated, China, Glaſs and Earthen-ware of a Gentleman leaving the ſettlement, Conſiſting of an elegant Set of Blackwood Dining Tables, Stuffed Couches, Blackwood Chairs, Elegant Mahogany Wardrobes, and Blackwood Do. Some very elegant Hanging and Table Luſtres, Elegant Cut Glaſs, Deſert Set and a large and uſeful aſſortment of Plate and Plated-ware. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock and the Articles to be cleared immediately.

Bombay, 7th December 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next, the 9th Inſt.

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOWS' STREET,

A Large and elegant Aſſortment of Plate, Plated, China, Glaſs and Earthen-ware, as alſo ſundry Articles of Houſehold Furniture, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the ſettlement.

N. B. At 2 o'clock will be put up ſeveral Saddle Horſes, Buggies, &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th December 1811.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 9th Inſtant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

SIX half Cheſts of Claret from the Houſe of WILLIAMS and CROSSWAITH London, imported per the Honorable Company's ſhip Moffatt and rejected as unmerchantable.

Bombay, 7th December 1811.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Auction,

IN THE

MARINE YARD,

AT NOON

On TUESDAY next the 10th Inſtant,

THE GOOD SHIP

INDUSTRY,

Now lying in the Harbour,

AS FROM SEA, BURTHEN 260 TONS

And lately nearly rebuilt in Dock at Calcutta.

THE Veſſel may be inſpected at any time prior to the Sale on application to Meſſrs. FORBES and Co. by whom further particulars will be made known.

Bombay, 7th December 1811.

BOMBAY RACES.

1812

FIRST MEETING.

TO BE RUN FOR

ON *MONDAY*, THE 6TH JANUARY 1812.

THE BYCULLA SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, for Maiden Colts—Rupees 200 each, with Rupees 800 from the Fund *One Two Mile Heat, weight for age*, Byculla Standard,* To be kept open until the 16th December, 181 H. F.

Gentlemen intending to enter horſes for this purſe are requeſted to ſend in their names on the 16th December to the Secretary at the Courier Office.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 1000, from the Fund, for all Horſes, *weight for age*, Byculla Standard; *Heats Two Miles*; to be open until the 4th of January, when the Horſes are to be named, and no entering at the Poſt.

FRIDAY, THE 10TH JANUARY.

A PLATE given by Mr. FORBES, value £ 100 for Maiden Horſes carrying 9 *Stone;—One Three Mile Heat.*

A GIVE AND TAKE PLATE, of Rupees 800 from the Fund, 14 *Hands* 9 *Stone; Heats One Mile and a half.*

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of Rupees 200 each for Maiden Horſes of all ages, carrying Oxford Cup weights; *One Three Mile Heat*;—For 4 yr. olds 7 St. 7lbs. 5 yr. olds 8 St. 7 lbs. 6 yr. olds 9 St. and aged 9 St. 4 lbs.

A PURSE of Rupees 800 from the Fund, for all Colts, *weight for age*, Byculla Standard; *Heats One Mile and a half.*

SECOND MEETING.

TO BE RUN FOR

On MONDAY, THE 3D FEBRUARY 1812.

THE LADIE'S PURSE, of for all Horſes *weight for age* Byculla Standard *Heats Two Miles.*

THE MALET STAKES of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 1200 from the Fund for all Horſes carrying 10 *Stone One Three Mile Heat.*

FRIDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE BACHELOR'S PURSE of Rupees for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 7lbs. *Heats Two Miles*. The Winner of the *Malet Stakes* to carry 7lbs extra.

A GIVE & TAKE SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Gold Mohurs each, with Rupees 400 from the Fund, 14 *Hands* 9 *Stone*; *One Two Mile Heat*. The Winner of the *Give and take* at the first Meeting to carry 7lbs extra.

TUESDAY, THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

THE GOLD CUP value £100 given by the *Turf Club* in the poss ssion of Col. ATKINS—Challenged by Mr. FORBES—and Mr. REMINGTON staking 300 Rupees each. the Horses carrying 9 *Stone*—*Heats Two Miles P. P.*

A SWEEP TAKES of 3 Gold Mohurs each with Rupees 400 from the Fund for the Beaten Horses of the season, to be weighted by the Stewards *One Three Mile Heat*.

* *Byculla Standard.*

2 years old to carry	- - - -	a Feather.
3 do.	- - - - - -	ft. 7. lbs. 3
4 do.	- - - - - - -	8. 3
5 do.	- - - - - - -	8. 12
6. do.	- - - - - - -	9. 3
Aged	- - - - - - -	9. 5.

S. BEAUFORT.
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th December 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Codicil of EDWARD ARMSTRONG late Captain of Infantry in the Hon'ble the East India Companys Service at Bombay having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DOMINICK STEPHEN FALLON Captain in the Same Service one of the Executors named in said will all Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof, Dated the 27th November 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29 NOVEMBER 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Major William Brooke, of the Engineer Corps, to proceed to England on furlough, on his private concerns agreeably to the Regulation.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure, in bringing to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the favorable recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Major Brook's merits, as having served the Hon'ble Company upwards of twenty eight years with assiduity, zeal, ability and unimpeached integrity.

As deviations appear to have been sanctioned from the established Regulations for the Medical Department which permit Surgeons of European Regiments to draw for the full firength of corps in India; they settling with the Medical Gentlemen who may occasionally afford Medical aid to detachments in the course of service; the Governor in Council deems it proper to announce that no deviations will in future be admitted of; but the Letter of the Regulation in question is to be strictly adhered to.

Bombay Castle, 2d December 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Major General Wilkinson be considered as having been attached to the Staff of the Presidency from the 19th of January to the 8th of March last.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Sec. to Govt.

ARLIVALS.—Lieutenant B. Gerrans, Gr. Bat.
Lieutenant Hays, 1st B. 2d R.
Captain Shuldham, Dept. A. Gen.
Captain Dyson, 8th R. N. I.
Lieutenant George Boulderson, 2d B. 2d R.
DEPARTURE.—Doctor Morgan,
Lieutenant B, Gerrans, G B.
Lieutenant Gordon, 2d, 6th.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 15.

Early this morning the purser of the Hon'ble Company's ship David Scott, Capt. George Williamson, landed at the Bankshall with the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival of that ship at Kedgeree. The David Scott is one of the ships of the May fleet, from which she parted on the 21st of September, in lat. 38 south . long. 52 east.

The David Scott fell in with and spoke on the 4th instant, the schooner Stag, Capt, Gough, bound for this port. 59 days from the Isle of France.

The Kedgeree report of yesterday just received. announces the arrival at that place of the country ship Nadir Shaw, Captain Court, from Penang the 12th ultimo, four days subsequent to the departure of the *Euphrates*.

No news has yet transpired.

Passengers per Nadir Shaw:
Captain Collins, country service,
Messrs. Bresley, Rowe, and Hairnie, } ditto,

November 10, Arrived, H. M. ships Phœnix, and Mallacca, from Madras-

Ditto 11, H. C. Ship James Sibbald & Cambridge, from Madras the 11, October.

Calcutta Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 14.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
NOVEMBER 1, 1811.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. T. Mainwaring, Sub-Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt and Opium Department.

Mr. W. B. Gordon, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt and Opium Departments, and in charge of the Golahs at Sulkeah.

Honorable C. Lindsay, Assistant to the Salt Agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. Davidson, Assistant to the Salt Agent of Hidgellee.

On Tuesday morning a Deputation from the Merchants of Calcutta assembled at the House of John Palmer, Esq. at Chowringhee ; from thence they proceeded to the House of his Excellency Lieutenant General Hewett, Vice President in Council, Commander in Chief; &c. &c. and presented an address to his Excellency, of which the following is a copy.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT GENERAL HEWETT, VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL; COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c. &c.

"SIR,

"The Commercial Body of Calcutta being deeply impressed with a sense of the condescending attention manifested by your Excellency, during your Administration of this Government, to the Interests of their Body; beg permission to wait upon your Excellency, on the occasion of your approaching departure for Europe, with their heartfelt acknowledgements of the benefits which they have derived from your Excellency's protection

"They venture, at the same time, respectfully to hope that your Excellency will indulge their solicitude to possess a memorial of your Person, by doing them the honor to sit for your Portrait—to be placed in the Town-Hall of Calcutta,

"They desire to offer to your Excellency their warmest wishes for your safe return to your native Country; and for the enjoyment of every blessing, which you have so conspicuously merited by the virtues of your private and of your public life.

"Downie, Cruttenden and Co.
"Alexander and Co.
"Colvins, Bazett and Co.
"Fairlie, Fergusson and Co.
"Hogue, David, Robertson and Co.
"Jos. Barretto and Co.
"Johannes Sarkies and Co.
"Mackintosh, Fulton, and M'Clintock.
"James Scott and Co.
"James, M'Taggart.
"Palmer and Co.

Calcutta, November 12, 1811.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply :

TO THE COMMERCIAL BODY OF CALCUTTA.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I beg to assure you of the very high gratification which I derive from this testimony of my having been so fortunate as to obtain the good opinion of the truly respectable Commercial Body of Calcutta; but whilst I acknowledge the great satisfaction which I cannot but feel on such an occasion, I must disclaim any other pretensions to your favorable sentiments, than such as may arise from an earnest and conscientious desire to discharge the duties of my station with a strict regard to the public and commercial interests: It is to the comprehensive knowledge and enlightened minds of my Colleagues, that I must ever ascribe the success which you are pleased to attach to the measures of Government under my administration.

"In accepting the very flattering mark of approbation which you, Gentlemen, have done me the honor to purpose,, I beg of you to receive the expression of my most sincere regard and esteem, and of my most anxious and cordial wishes for the continuance of your collective and individual prosperity and happiness.

(Signed) "G. HEWETT.
[*Mirror.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1811.
ECCLESIASTICAL CAUSE.

Edward Barnett, *versus* Sophia Barnett.

Mr. Fergusson for the *promovent*, addressed the Court by stating, that this was an appeal for a separation, from bed and board, *a mensa & thoro*, from the *impugnant*, who has lived separate from the complainant since December, 1809.

The *promovent* is a civil servant in the Company's employment, and married the *impugnant* in the month of June, 1805.

The *impugnant* is the daughter of Major General Clarke, who arrived in Calcutta about the end of December 1809, or the beginning of January following from Dinapore, on his return to England.

The *impugnant* left Dinapore with her father, whom it was understood she was to have accompanied to Europe. This, however, did not take place; for an attachment having grown up between her and Lieutenant Alexander Brown, *Aide-Camp* to her father, she eloped with him shortly after her arrival at the presidency ; returned with him to Dinapore, where they still remain.

The fact of the elopement, and their subsequent co-habitation, being clearly established, their Lordships pronounced sentence of separation.

Mr. Simpson, on behalf of the *impugnant*, prayed, that the Court would be pleased to allow her a subsistence. In reply, the Chief Judge observed, that he was clearly of opinion, she was not entitled to alimony, and held, that her having eloped from her father's house, amounted precisely to the same thing, as if she had eloped from the house of her husband.

Madras Intelligence,

APPOINTMENTS.

NOVEMBER 23,

Lieutenant Chambers of the 2d Battalion 12th Regt. M. I. will proceed to join the detachment of that corps, lately returned from foreign service.

Assistant Surgeon Reviere from the 24th to the 15th Native Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon R. Hunter from the 7th to the 24th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon Nellson attached to his Majesty's 56th Regiment, will join and do duty with the Royal Regiment.

Lieutenant Toriano of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the Madras Volunteer Battalion, is permitted at his own request to join his corps.

PARLIAMENTART INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY JUNE 18.

The House sat in a Committee from 2 to 4 o'clock on the Berkely Peerage, when several witnesses were examined, and farther proceeding postponed till to-morrow.

The Spirits Suspension Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Insolvent Debtors Bill was read a third time, and passed, after a few observations from Lord Moira, who regreatted the inefficacy of the mensure in its present shape.

COMMITTE OF PRIVILEGES.

The House then went into a Committee of Privilege, when, on the motion of Lord Lauderdale, strangers were ordered to withdraw. We understood the matter before their Lordships to be the farther consideration of the case respecting the true Bill found by the Grand Jury of the county of Devon against a Peer of the realm.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

The Petition from the Catholics of Ireland praying a participation in all the privileges of their fellow subjects, lately presented to the House, being again read.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the claims of the Catholics of Ireland. The present, he said, was a firm, but moderate and legitimate appeal for redress of their grievances, on the part of a very large portion of his Majesty's subjects, and therefore was in every point of view entitled to the serious attention of their Lordships. The object of his motion was, not to press the House for any fresh concessions in the first instance, but merely that they should at least resolve to take into their consideration the claims of so numerous and respectable a body. He should not at present talk of those misapprehensions which had unfortunately prevailed between the Agents of the Catholics and some of their Parliamentary Friends, which, however, had not deprived the Catholic cause of one argument in its support, nor of one Friend in Parliament. He rather invoked them to the good work of national conciliation ; and when that was set about in earnest by the claims being referred to a Committee, the petitioners, would be prepared to show, that they sought nothing incompatible with the safety of a Protestant state. All that he asked, was only an opportunity for the Catholics to rebut all those calumnies that had been brought against them, and to prove that by no transgression of their own had they deserved that state of restraint and degradation under which they now lived. There was no sacrifice, consitent with their principles, which they were not prepared to make, in order to conciliate the esteem of their Protestant brethren ; and their whole demand was, that you would not enforce against them the hard sentence of perpetual exclusion, without even the decent formality of some investigation of their claims.

There was one unfortunate peculiarity with regard to Ireland, and it was this, the religion of a very small minority there the religion established by law. was the case in other parts of the emp

Why, in England, Episcopacy was the religion of the great body of the people, and Presbytery in Scotland. In the latter, an attempt was made to force Episcopacy on the people; but after a series of the greatest disorders and disturbances, it finally failed, and Presbytery was established at the Revolution. Very different had been the policy pursued towards his unhappy countrymen. In any other country but Ireland, the religion of the great majority of the people would have been the established one; but there it had been kept down by the most violent and systematic efforts; even in the face of a solemn treaty—the convention of Limerick; & though both civil and ecclesiastical promotion had entirely run in one channel for more than a century, yet all attempts to diminish had rather increased the numbers of the Catholic population. He trusted, however, that the season had at last arrived for extending all the privileges of the Constitution to his oppressed countrymen. But here he must guard against being misunderstood by any of their Lordships. He did not claim for the petitioners any civil establishment of their religion—but merely an exemption from those political disabilities under which they most unjustly laboured. He stood before their Lordships, the unequal advocate of 4 millions of his fellow subjects; armed like themselves, in defence of the British Constitution, and in behalf of all that could be held dear by a brave and independent people. He could hardly believe that there were any persons who still dared to impute the most execrable doctrines, of want of good faith, treachery, &c. to the professors of the Catholic faith, who certainly constituted the great mass of the Christian world. If, however, there were any such, it would be sufficient to repeat the solemn disclaimer of these falsely imputed dogmas by all the Catholic Universities, and the formal protest of the Sovereign Pontiff in 1791. Could it be necessary for him to say, that the Catholic felt and respected the obligation of an oath? Could it be doubted for a moment that a different opinion was most unfounded, and merely the last lingering retreat of prejudice and bigotry? Must he also expect to have it resounded in his ears, that because the Revolution of 1688 established a Protestant King, it therefore necessarily established a Protestant Parliament? Was it not true that the Catholics had now the choice of members of Parliament. and why should they not have the privilege of becoming members themselves? All fears of a disputed succession, or of an exiled family, had long since ceased; the claimants to such succession and the fears they excited slept in the same grave; and was it right that the penal measures adopted against them should be still continued in force?

There was one objection much dwelt upon, and that arose from the supremacy of the Pope as Head of the Catholic Church. This objection derived its force, either from this supremacy depriving the Crown of some of its just prerogatives, or from giving to the Pope a power, the exercise of which might be detrimental to the country. The Noble Lord denied that this doctrine went to deprive the Crown of any of its prerogatives as head of the Established Church. The Crown, as such could neither alter an article of faith nor the form of prayer ; and he was yet to learn how it could be considered as an act of treason to deny or doubt of the King's supremacy. It was true, the Crown could appoint to ecclesiastical preferments, but there was a great difference between such appointments, and ecclesiastical investiture. The lay patron could do the former, but the ecclesiastical dignitary could alone do the latter. In denying the King all supremacy in the latter, you did nothing to trench upon the power of the State. Of the power of appointing to ecclesiasttical benefices, the Pope had been stript even in Catholic countries. Every body knew the liberties of the Gallican church, by which the right of preferment was exclusively given to the French King, and the right of investiture to the Pope as head of the church. As far as the power of church perferments went, this prerogative of the Pope was nothing, his power therefore could be in no respect detrimental to the State. An unfortunare misunderstanding had arisen, on the ground that the Catholics had declined granting a *veto* in the appointment of their Bishops. But now could they be considered as unreasonable because they would not renounce one of the fundamental articles of their faith, which gave to the head of the Church the power of investiture? Had this power ever been abused of late years; Was it not known, that the offices of Bishops had been filled by m[illegible] unexception- [illegible] all those [illegible] govern- [illegible] receiv- [illegible]ance on [illegible]ve that [illegible]duct had [illegible], than

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that of the Catholic prelates of Ireland. Nothing could be more national than the mode of their appointment. They were all chosen from the county by a sort of election, or rather selection, from the rest of the clergy. He had no doubt whatever in his mind that when conciliation was really set about, the Catholics would find no difficulty in satisfying the minds of their Lordships, that the appointment of the Bishops would be effectually domestic, and free from all foreign control or influence. Only grant a Committee, and the House would no doubt receive full satisfaction on this head.

There was one point more to which he would refer, connected with his subject, and that was the measure of an interchange of the militias now in its progress through the House. Without that perfect unshackled religious liberty which he now claimed, he had to complain that this measure would refuse to the Irish Catholic that toleration which they had a right to, and those privileges which they were allowed in their own country. Should the measure pass, the Irish Catholic Militiamen would be bound to serve here, while the House may have refused to him a legislative provision for the free exercise of his religion. Though an order had been issued from the General in Chief, to allow every man to attend the religion which he professed, yet as there were here so few places of Catholic worship, how could that toleration be enjoyed by the Irish militia. To all this there was a very easy and obvious answer: Do as you did to the Irish Brigade, or to the Glengary Fencibles, and appoint Chaplains for the different regiments. He thought the measure of the interchange a good one, and tending to give strength to the Empire, but only on the supposition that some such arrangement as that which he now proposed should be adopted. He would not however occupy the time of the House any longer, but should conclude with moving, "that the Petition be referred to a Committe of the whole House."

Lord Longford spoke at some length in opposition to the motion, particularly objecting to the mode and the time at which it was now brought forward. Among the Catholics themselves, he understood that there were strong doubts of the utility or expediency of the measure. He doubted very much whether the Catholic Committee had shewn that temper and disposition which could recommend their Petition; and this was an improper period for discussing it when the Constitution was incomplete, and one of the branches of the Legislature incompetent to act.

The Marquis of Downshire, agreeing as he did in the luminous speech of his Noble Friend, should not take up much of their Lordships' time, though he felt it necessary to claim their indulgence whilst he should make a few observations. There could be no better proof of the propriety of his Noble Friend's motion, than the state of the contest in the Peninsula. A large proportion of the army in that country consisted of Irish Catholics, whose merits as soldiers their Lordships had recently extolled. It was not just therefore to such meritorious subjects that their claims should be rejected. His residence amongst the Irish Catholics enabled him to state with confidence that no people of any nation was more grateful for favours or more sensible of kind treatment. What, then, must be the feelings of gratitude, if the rights they claimed should be granted to them? Upon these grounds, and various others which he might state, he should vote for the motion of his Noble Friend.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, though he concurred in every sentiment in the speech of his Noble Friend who had brought forward this motion, yet after the speech of the Noble Lord who hah just sat down, could not be contented to give a silent vote on this question. He differed from that Noble Lord as to the jealously which he supposed would be excited by the discussion of this question. He was of opinion, that the alarm which had been excited by the good motives of some and the bad motives of others, in agitating this subject, would best be dispelled by the discussion of it. His Noble Friend who had just sat down had said, that it was not his wish to depress the Catholics, but to maintain the Constitution. But he should contend, that the disabilities of the Catholics formed no part of the British Constitution; that the exclusion of so large a portion of British subjects from the enjoyment of their civil rights, was no part of that constitution. It was undoubtedly sometimes necessary to suspend, for t[illegible] of the public some of the e[illegible] the constitution. But t[illegible] Judges, whether there [illegible] ing the rights of the [illegible] of the Pope, which [illegible] formidable, was ent[illegible] be unwise, therefore [illegible] stances not alone to [illegible] tion of the people from the possession of their rights, but to preclude themselves from the advantages to be derived from the genius and abilities of so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects as the great body of the Catholics. No man, he was persuaded, could deny that the Catholics of Ireland were as distinguished for genius and talents as the inhabitants of any part of the globe. To form a judgement of the Catholics of the Ireland their Lordship were only to look to the prineiples they professed, and the conduct they pursued: and here he must conjure his Noble Friend (Lord Langford) not to take their principles from any other authority than themselves. He knew of no other criterion of the opinions of men than their own declarations; and should not trust to the interpretations of those, who took the words out of their mouths, and gave to them a meaning which those who used them disclaimed. The Catholics had a right to demand that they should be judged by the principles they professed, not for this particular occasion but at all times and in every country, for the last century. Their Lordships would recollect, that the principles imputed to the Catholics were considered dangerous not alone in Protestant, but in Catholic countries; and had been disavowed by the French clergy one hundred and thirty years ago. There was no instance in which either the Pope or the Catholic clergy had avowed such principles. But when the Catholics of the present day disavowed them, what right had any one to go back to the doctirnes of councils now exploded, for the purpose of charging upon the Catholics, the holding opinions which, if ever entertained, were at present disavowed. Notwithstanding all the zeal which had been displayed upon the subject, and all the research which had been made into the records of history, not a single instance had been produced in which the interference of the Pope had produced any effect in the management of the affairs of any country in Europe. No such influence had been produced in the dissolution of the Germanic Empire, or in the progress of the French revolution; and yet it could not be said, that the Pope was not interested in these events. Was it to be supposed, that the influence of the Pope was dormant during the occurrence of revolutions in which his most essential interests were intimately involved, and that it would be active only in a remote corner of Europe, in affecting the interest of Great Britain; For his own part he was anxious that every security should be provided for the established church, in the event of granting the claims of the Catholics. For ten years past this question had been successively agitated, and was supposed to be always the same; though on each occasion of its discussion it appeared to him to become quite a new question, because of the fresh proofs of loyalty and attachment to the Government displayed by the Catholics; in so much, that he considered the compliance with their claims not alone useful but essential to every thing affecting the interest, and connected with the security of the empire. It would be recollected that the late Mr. Pitt resigned his office when he found himself unable to effect the emancipation of the Catholics. The present war, and the consequent apprehension of invasion, succeeded; and he would ask upon what could the country depend for the prosecution of the war in the Peninsula, if not upon the means supplied by the Catholics? The glorious scene presented in the Peninsula held out the best means for the defence of our establishments in Church and State. He begged Noble Lords to look at the state of the Catholic population here and in the sister country, and to say whether they were liable to swerve from their allegiance; or whether a population which exerted itself, at the sacrifice of so much of its blood, to obtain victory for the country, could possibly be disposed towards any foreign power. Those who died in the contest must have felt that their survivors would not only receive all the reward they merited, but the greatest reward in the power of that House to bestow—the expression of gratitude for the service they had performed, and of confidence in their loyalty. In 1793 certain rights were granted to the Catholics upon oaths. Which their Lordships were bound to believe. It was undoubtedly right to provide a sufficient security against the influence of a foreign power; and he was not surprised to find, that any plan for that purpose should have excited the jealousy of the Catholics. He could not believe that the Dublin Committee, or even the aggregate meeting, or that the great body of [illegible]atholics could have any objection, to [illegible]n against the influence of a foreign [illegible] their Lordships should go into a [illegible] would be for them to decide [illegible]on, without reference to the [illegible]persons whatever, and to take [illegible]oon should not be granted to [illegible] without sufficient security for the Protestant establishment. He considered the granting of the claims of the Catholics essential to the complete accomplishment of the Union, as otherwise there would be no meaning in the apt quotation of the Statesman who brought forward that measure:—

"*Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,*
Nec mihi regna peto. Paribus se legibus ambæ
Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant."

Without such union there could be no security for the perfect and cordial co-operation of the two contries—either for the tranquillity of Ireland, or for the security of the Church Establishment in this country. Upon every ground, therefore, of gratitude for the past, and of confidence for the future, he should vote for the motion of his Noble Friend.

Lord Redesdale defended his conduct in Ireland with much warmth, and contended that no person had ever administered the law in any Court in the country with more impartiality than he had done. The question then under consideration was of a political description only, and without any object that could possibly be expected to be attained. He was persuaded that the majority of the Catholics were not anxious that it should be agitated, because they were persuaded that it could never be accomplished. The Noble Earl who brought forward this motion had charged upon this country, that it had violated the treaty of Limerick. This he denied, because every measure which had since been adopted had received the sanction of Parliament. As to what had been said of a pledge held out at the time of the Union to the Catholics, he must say that no such pledge had been held out. No Minister could bind Parliament by any pledge which he might think proper to give. It had often been said, that the great Statesman who effected the Union had had a plan for the security of the Protestant establishment. But he could say, that some time previous to the death of that great man, he had a long conversation with him upon the subject in which he admitted that he had no plan, and that he could not devise any plan effectualy to provide for the security of the establishment. It was of the essence of the Constitution, as established in 1683, that the King should be a Protestant; and it must consequently be essential that the Ministers and officers employed in administering the affairs of the Government should not be Catholics. He should not then stop to argue whether the opinions disavowed by the Catholics were now entertained by them, but he thought it unfair towards their Lordships to have it stated that they had never been entertained by the Catholics. He thought the motion under their Lordships' consideration could not possibly be acceded to. If they were to go into a Committee, they should have some plan stated to them; and at that late period of the session, the Noble Lord could not expect that the Lerdships shoul go into the Committee.

The Lord-Chancellor, alluding to some observations which had been made in the course of the debate by the Noble mover, and his Noble and learned friend who had just sat down, stated it to be his opinion, that his Noble Friend had misunderstood the Noble Earl, and expressed his hope, that what had passed should be buried in oblivion.

Lord Donoughmore observed, that he should not suffer any personal feelings to interfere with his replying to such arguments as should be urged against his motion.

The Bishop of Norwich was of opinion, that it was expedient and necessary to gratify the just expectations of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It had been the fashion of late to represent those who were friendly to their claims, as indisposed to the Protestant establishment. Being one of those persons, he felt it necessary to say a few words in reply to so unfounded and injurious an insinuation. He was of opinion that so respectable a body as the Catholics of Ireland ought to be admitted to the possession of their civil rights; and he wished those who opposed their claims to cast their eyes upon the United States of America, or to look at the Austrian Catholics armies, commanded by Protestant Generals. The institutions of Joseph II. provided that talents and services, without any regard to religious profession, should form the only qualification for preferment. The conduct of the Legislature, year after year, deaf to the reasonable expectations of the Catholics, was not regulated by the same wisdom. It had been repeatedly said to him, that he had ventured inconsiderately to differ not only from his brethren on the Bench near him, but from the two Universities, and the great mass of the Protestant clergy. That he had differed on this subject from his brethren near him, he must admit; and it was with regret he differed from so many wise and good men, and not from any affection of singularity or any pleasure he found in contradiction. He had the consolation to reflect, that he thought in common with those authorities, to whom all parties were accustomed to look with respect, upon this question. There was no originality in his reasoning upon it; all the arguments were to be found in Hoadley, and Locke, and Stilling fleet, and Archbishop Wake. The sentiments of such men recommending mutual love and forbearance, gave him confidence to shelter himself under their authority. But though he admitted he differred from the two Universities, and from a great proportion of the parochial clergy, he must say, that it was not without many exceptions. But when he quoted the opinions of the four great men, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Windham, respecting this question, he felt that he referred to an authority greater than that of the two Universities, or of all the divines in the country. No man was more ready that himself to prove his attachment to the Established Church, which he believed to be the purest form of Christian worship established upon earth: but if he were called upon to shew the sincerity of his attachment to that form of worship, by declaring that all those who differed in opinion from him were idolaters, and ought not to be admitted to the highest officers in the State, he must decline such an uncharitable proof of his attachment. There were no means so effectual to promote an union of heart and hand, so necessary in these perilous times, and to secure the prosperity of the empire, as the grant of the reasonable prayer of the petition of the Catholics.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire admitted the good conduct of the Catholics in Ireland for the last ten years, but thought it was nothing to say what foreign countries in Europe had done respecting different religions, as any ground for our conduct in such matters. In the present state of affairs, he knew of no foreign Government whatever that was fit to be imitated in its conduct by ours. The late conduct of the Catholics, however, in one respect afforded a serious matter of consideration. Though they knew that the government in Ireland did not mean to prevent their right of petitioning, they carried an address to the Prince Regent, stating that their rights had been interfered with, and actually praying His Royal Highness to remove the King's Representative, and his Secretary, from the administration of that country. He did not dispute the right of petitioning, but when he saw the Irish Catholics, at what they deemed the dawn of power, and the probable accomplishment of their views, take such steps, he must ask what would they not attempt farther, supposing power to be granted to them.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, of the many applications that had been made on this subject, the present was, in his mind, the most unseasonable in time and circumstances. Far from thinking, however, that this question would never succeed, he was convinced it would succeed, and that at no distant period. He lamented, however, that the Irish Catholics had not followed the example of their brethren in England, whose rank, character, talents, and loyalty were so indisputable, & who suffered under greater hardships; but who had moderately and wisely refrained for the present to press their petition. If this measure was immediately necessary to Ireland, and essential to her immediate interests, there could be no just cause for delay: but the most sanguine of its supporters did not expect immediate benefits from it. The Noble Earl had urged the claims of justice, the services, and the willingness to make any possible sacrifices on the part of the Petitioners. He did not dispute any part of this: he neither disputed their claims nor depreciated their services: but their own dissentions, and their desertion of former pledges, were ill calculated to conciliate those who might support them here. The great cause of our present difficulties in this matter was to be found in the resistance to the opinions and wishes of that great man now no more, (Mr. Pitt), which was occasioned by the unfortunate advice given to the Sovereign many years before. We had now lost almost all the advantages that would have been derived from the adoption of this measure at that time. But the peculiar inconveniences of the present time formed with him a sufficient reason for resisting the present motion.

Earl Spencer rose, not to enter into arguments to prove the necessity of this measure, to which he had always been, and still continued a sincere friend; his object was chiefly to advert to what fell from the Noble and Learned Lord (Redesdale) who said, there were other grounds for Mr. Pitt's resignation in 1801. He had himself for about six years been however unworthily, in office with Mr. Pitt, and he must have known what was the grounds stated by him for retiring. He should therefore state to their Lordships, that his reason was, that he could not carry into effect

(Continued after the Poetry.)

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EPILOGUE

BY

LADY DUBERLEY,

ON THE

REPRESENTATION OF

THE HEIR AT LAW.

THE LADY DUBERLEY once more appears;
Grateful already for your willing cheers,
She now presumes to follow up the vogue,
And close our Drama with an Epilogue.
Upon this Stage, of late, 'tis not uncommon
To see us men assume the garb of woman.
We can't avoid it; Why? because the fair
In comic pastimes deign not now to share.
As for myself most frankly I confess,
I boast no figure for a female dress;
And worthy nature, in her gifts though choice,
Has not blest'd me with melody of voice.
But though on these Boards in petticoats I roam
I strive to wear the Breeches when at home.
Ah, You may laugh, my friend there in the Pit;
I know You're fam'd for oddity and wit
[*Looking at the Pit.*]
Methinks I hear you say "What shocking Stuff"
"In the Men's Characters they 're well enough;
"But from the females I withold my praise
"I hate to see such Monsters bound in Stays.
And you my pretty Girl in the yonder Box
[*Looking to the Boxes.*]
You with the rosy Cheeks and curly Locks.
Did not you whisper now behind your fan?
"Why la Mama! I 'm certain that's a Man.
"See how he walks the ugly frightful Boor,
"At every Step he strides a yard or more.
"Look at his face too all with Paint besmear'd
"And yet he can't contrive to hide his Beard.
Be'n from above, your censure I must bear;
Ah! my old friend Tom Tough I see you there
[*To the Gallery.*]
I heard you say just now to messmate Ben
"Why dam' me, *them there* women are all Men.
"Look at the stout one strutting with such State
"She *looms as large* I vow as *a first Rate.*
"Suppose we press him, don't you think he'll do
"To serve King George among our jolly Crew.
"Get him but once on board the Pidmontaise
"And there the fellow 'll *larn* us to act Plays.
And now in serious tone, I bid Adieu,
Hoping this night has prov'd a treat to you.
Some few, I see, where friendship's sacred name
Calls on the Muse, with a sympathetic Claim,
And now reminds us, that the time draws near
To part from those we've long respected here.
To them allow me freely to impart
The pure Effusions of an honest heart;
May prosp'rous gales soon waft them to that Isle
Where freedom, plenty, and contentment smile;
May they at home in every Comfort live
Which health, repose and affluence can give.

(Continued from the third Page.)

this measure, so closely connected with the great measure of the Union, and therefore could not, in his openion carry on the affairs of the nation beneficially. The same reasons operated on himself. Those were the reasons which Mr. Pitt and others stated publicly, and he had never heard of any other reasons. If there had not been that reason, or some other of equal importance, it could not be reconciled to his sense of public duty, that Mr. Pitt should have retired in the then circumstances of public affairs. He would appeal for the correctness of this statement to a Noble Earl present (Camden), a member of that administration. As to the pledge to the Catholics, he admitted that no positive and distinct pledge was given; but he knew that the measure of Union was undertaken, in the contemplation of such a plan, by which the whole empire, as well as Ireland particularly, should derive the full benefit of an arrangement without which union would be incomplete. From the sentiments of the persons most instrumental in carrying the union into effect, it was quite natural that in Ireland such a measure as the present was looked to. No doubt therefore could exist as to what Government contemplated, and the Catholics expected, though no positive pledge was made.

Lord REDESDALE explained what he had said about Mr. Pitt's opinions, mentioned that Mr. Pitt, in conversation on this subject, admitted the difficulties to be so numerous, that he did not see how to provide the means of accomplishing his object.

Earl CAMDEN corroborated the statement of Earl Spencer respecting the reasons assigned by Mr. Pitt for his resignation. He also stated, that no specific pledge had been given at the Union.

Lord GRENVILLE rose, and with considerable animation said, that he felt the call on the friends of Mr. Pitt in that house irresistible. The substance of what the Noble & Learned Lord had said was, that he was satisfied that other causes than those which Mr. Pitt had himself assigned publicly produced his resignation. Now, he would appeal to all, not only to those who like himself were attached to that person by the ties of friendship and of blood—to those who were attached to him by long official connections, and friendly intercourse—but also to those present who differed with him through almost all his political life, whether he had left that character behind him, which could give credit to an imputation, that in those awful moments of our public affairs he deserted his duty to his king, to his country, and to the whole civilized world, on motives different from those of which he had distinctly made the public avowal? (Hear). He was now dead, and incapable of repelling the charge. He (Lord G,) though he felt himself inadequate to do it as he wished, felt it his duty to attempt it. They all must know his public explanation. He left it to any man, particularly to his friends, to say what other reason they had ever heard him assign. Were it otherwise, however painful to him, and though it would almost rend his heart strings to say so, yet if he could be convinced that he was actuated by motives different from those he had stated to Parliament; yet, as truth was above all things he must still retaining for him high respect, be compelled to say, that he should feel that admiration shaken, and that reverence impaired, which he hoped to retain for him till he, too, went to his grave. His mind was peculiarly undisguised, and he had lived with him not only in daily intercourse of business, but in exchange of private friendship. He could have no possible suspicion of any other grounds of retirement than those agreed on between Mr. P. and himself, to state, to the two houses of Parliament, that they found themselves unable to propose to Parliament, with the sanction of Government, a measure of great benefit, and indispensable duty, more particularly so at that important period. It was not merely the general question that they were then to bring forward, but the great object was, the taking the time in all respects the most favourable for carrying the measure into execution. The great opportunity was lost by the misguided councils, and by the wicked misconceptions imposed on the mind of the Sovereign. An opportunity was thus lost that would never be restored. (*Hear!*) He did not, however, despond: he believed the period of success to be fast approaching, as the nature of the question was more and more understood: but when accomplished, it could not be more expected to produce one half of the advantages that it must have produced, had the councils of Mr. Pitt on that subject been followed at that auspicious and important moment. (*hear.*) His own sentiments were so well known on this question, that when he came into the House, he little thought he should find it necessary to do more than to express his opinions by his vote: but what he had heard from the Noble and Learned Lord had compelled him to rise, and repel a blackening charge against the memory of his Friend. He believed he might say, that his own testimony was the best living evidence, that the charge was utterly groundless. He should sincerely vote for the motion.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR said, that he had always entertained so sincere and rooted an opinion on this subject, that though he might expose himself to be called a bigot, he would never suffer the motion for going into a Committee upon it without declaring his sentiments. He was grieved exceedingly at much of what had already passed in this debate. He rose merely to re-state his former opinions. A Noble Lord (Grenville) had lamented that this measure had not been carried after the Union, and spoke of the opinions of the late Mr. Pitt. He had not, at that time, the confidence of that great man, to whose name and memory he believed he had shewn as much attachment as that Noble Lord or any other; but some time afterwards, for some years, he had enjoyed that confidence, and he could say, that in many, many conversations with him on this particular subject, he had taken the opportunity of trying to learn from him what was the nature of the securities and safeguards which he had to provide in case of granting such claims, and of telling him that he would not shift his foot from the solid ground of the Constitution, till he told him in what they consisted. He would aver upon his honour, with all due respect for that great man, that he never could tell him, what were, in his own opinion, those securities and safegards, which he meant to provide for the Protestant establishment. (A laugh). Noble Lords might laugh if they pleased, but such was the fact. The objection he took was strengthened by a publication of a Noble Lord (Lord Grenville's Letters) in which there was much about the subject of safeguards; but he had never heard of any but one, and that was the Veto, without which it appeared the Noble Lord would not agree to the claims, and which the Catholics would not consent to grant. (Hear!) He had heard of no other. God forbid he should refuse to any class of subject privileges which it would be safe to concede to them. But it was quite different to divorce specified propositions, and, after such a debate, as that, to go into a Committee upon general grounds, when they might only raise unfounded hopes, and excite groundless fears. He anxiously asked to know, what the safegaurds consisted in; then he should understand the matter better. When he looked into the law books, civil, canon, or otherwise, or into the common prayer-book, though on such a subject it might be sufficient for a Reverend Prelate, he, for his part, as a lawyer, could not take the opinion of Mr. Fox, for whose name he had much respect, or of Mr. Pitt, or of Mr. Burke, or of Mr. Windham, as conclusive on the subject. The Revolution of 1688 was founded on a belief that certain tenets existed which precluded persons holding them from power, and the existence of those tenets was now denied. We had therefore been guarding the Constitution by various laws, and now we were told that supremacy means nothing. He hardly could tell where he was; he could not think himself in the British House of Lords, when he heard some things said that night. He had read something of Archbishop Wake having been, in early life, intended for the church, and he could quote him page by page with other Noble Lords. He could also quote Fenelon on some of these subjects. He could hear of nothing as a security but the rejected Veto. Was he too rash, in standing on the Constitution of England, and the principles of the Revolution, which united and knitted together a Protestant State and Constitution, and a Protestant Church Establishment, for the express purpose of handing them down together, with all their benefits, to our remotest posterity? Would their Lordships consent to alter the establishment at the Revolution, by consenting to a motion, which could only create uneasiness and disappointment? He might be called a bigot, and very likely a monk; but he had only to answer to this, to say, "give me your distinct propositions, explain to me your safegaurds and securities, and then I will most anxiously consider and examine them, on their own grounds, and see what can be done; but I will not consent to go into a Committee on any general statement of a petition."

Lord HOLLAND rose, and spoke for a considerable time with much force. He contended, that in cases like the present, the *onus probandi* lay, not on those who claimed, but on those who denied or refused the rights claimed; and that this was admitted by all the best writersers on the subjects of political and religious liberty. Though it might be frequently unsafe to discuss the question of abstract rights, yet no man could understand questions of this nature properly whose mind was not imbued with the reasons and grounds on which civil and religious liberty rest. His own education certainly could not enable him to cope with the Noble and Learned Lord as a lawyer; but this he could venture to say, that his education had taught him to look up to the glorious Revolution of 1688, as much as that of the Noble and Learned Lord, or that of any other Noble Lord. The Noble and Learned Lord had libelled and calumniated the Revolution by the way in which he had spoken a it, as if it was merely a squabble between two sects—as if it had nothing farther in view than in providing that the King should be a Protestant. No! it embraced much greater interests. It was a great question between the power of the Crown and the rights of the people; it was a question of public liberty—a contest, not ending in civil war and blood, but in recording on the Satute Book the great principles of our constitutional liberty. The Learned Lord had said, that the repeal of exclusive laws would reverse the Bill of Rights. Would he find in the Bill of Right any thing respecting the abdication of James the Second to justify that assertion? Let the Noble Lord say, whether it was not then proposed to make the Test Act a fundamental law, and whether that proposition was not rejected? He would ask him whether the same attempt was not made at the Union with Scotland, and again rejected? It was in vain to say that such laws were inherent in the Constitution of England. The Learned Lord said, that there was no Constitution in England but a Protestant Constitution. During the whole struggle down to Charles II. from the Reformation, though there might be grounds of suspicion, there were yet no laws to exclude persons from power not of the Established Church, though there were many abominable laws enacted. These boasted test laws did not exist in England from Magna Charta to the Reformation; nor from then till Charles the Second. Was there no Constitution in England all that time? Did it only begin with them? The Learned Lord had said he could hardly that night, at one time, believe himself to be in the British House of Lords. He, for his part, could hardly believe himself to be in Parliament, when he heard that Learned Lord give his reasons against going into a Committee. If specific propositions were made, there would be no reason for moving to go into a Committee. It was proposed to do so, according to the acknowledge customs of Parliament, for the purpose of examining into the question, on general grounds, and providing specific measures. The Learned Lord ought to vote for the Committee on some of his own arguments. Those again who agreed with him (Lord H.) in his opinion, generally, ought to do the same. With respect to the pledge at the union, he would boldly appeal to the statute itself. He had first the honour of moving this subject in that House, at a time when he had not the friendship of his Noble Friend near him (Lord Grenville), and other Noble Friends which he hope would continue to the day of his death; and he was then told, "You come and move this question without any petition from the parties concerned." The Learned Lord (Chancellor) said, he had told Mr. Pitt his opinions, but never could get from him what his safeguards were to be. This amounted merely to his putting a question to a gentleman, which the gentleman declined to answer. (*hear!*) Indeed it was not very likely, knowing his opposition to the question, that he would tell him any thing he meant to propose in the first instance, and bear it to be carried about to every body that wished to object to it. As to the question of Supremacy, he would ask the Learned Lord, whether Scotland was not a part of the kingdom, and whether the Scots' Church did not totally disclaim any doctrine of that nature. Indeed, those laws only went to deny the Supremacy of other powers. He was happy the Learned Lord had read the Common Prayer-book, &c. so carefully, and hoped he would answer some of the arguments of the other Learned Lord (Redesdale) who said he found doctrines in it Decrees of Councils and other Romish documents of a dangerous nature, still uncancelled, though repugnant to the principles of our Government; yet he did not say they are now acted upon by Catholics. So the Learned Lord on the Woolsack might tell him he found similar doctrines in some of the Homilies of the Church of England, which were decidedly repugnant to the Bill of Rights. He (Lord H.) would not ask of the Church to British them; but he might be committed to say, that of all the rituals, &c. of the Churches in Europe, he found what was the most hostile to the principles of our free Constitution in our own homilies. Far was it from his intention to impute sentiments of this kind to our Clergy; but the things themselves remained uncancelled. In what was called the Bishop's book, he found that the King was the Viceregent of God; and according to the famous decree of the University of Oxford, he who did not obey him as such was guilty of blasphmey. But he should only say on this subject, Why run back to all the musty records of times of darkness and contest, to bring up such uncancelled absurdities against the justice of the claims of our Catholic fellow-subject? His Lordship then came to the supremacy of the Pope, and in touching on this topic, it brought him naturally to the test which was made in consequence of it; and when that was maturely considered, nothing could in his mind be more disgraceful to the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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